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67th YEAR.

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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1917.—TEN PAGES.

WEATHER
PAGE 7

—CLOUDY

PRICE, TWO CENTS

LEADERS OF I. W. W. UNDER INDICTMENT FOR CONSPIRACY

Arrests of Wm. D. Haywood
and Others Quickly
Follow.

MEN HELD IN DEFAULT
OF BIG BAIL BONDS

Plots Against War Activities of
Government Extend Practically
Into Every State.

ASTOUNDING FACTS REVEALED

Evidence Laid Before Federal Grand
Jury Weighs More
Than Ton.

CHICAGO, September 28.—Formal return of a blanket indictment charging a nation-wide conspiracy to hamper the government during the war, was made today in the United States District Court here against 166 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Arrests speedily followed the return. Almost before the court proceedings had reached the state of the discharge of the jury, deputy marshals were on their way to the local I. W. W. headquarters in automobiles, donated and driven by women, and quickly returned to the Federal Building bringing prisoners with them.

"In the first hour thirty-five men were haled into the marshal's office and later were questioned by investigators for the Department of Justice. Among the first to be taken in custody was William D. Haywood, secretary of the national organization of the I. W. W., who was questioned on September 25 when the headquarters of the I. W. W. in various cities were raided by the government.

With Haywood eight other leaders of the I. W. W. were the first arrested. They are as follows: Richard Brazier, Spokane, member of the executive committee; George Andrechsen, Duluth, manager publicity bureau; Charles Ralph H. Chaplin, editor and manager of Solidarity; Vladimir Lossky, Chicago; Bert L. Olson, Chicago, manager I. W. W. recruiting union; Charles Rothfischer, editor A. Berubukas; Charles Plahm, Chicago and Detroit; Herbert Mahler, Seattle and Chicago.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS

"WILL BE MADE TO-DAY"

Additional arrests are to be made today in a dozen cities. All are to be brought to Chicago for trial.

Heavy fines and jail sentences are provided as penalties in three sections of the criminal code and the more recent espionage law upon which today's indictments are based.

"Big Bill" Haywood and his aids offered no resistance when twenty detectives surrounded them within an hour after the indictments were reported.

"I expected it," said Haywood, "and I don't care to talk about it."

Haywood reiterated this statement as he was waiting to climb into a patrol wagon that backed up to the Clark Street entrance of the Federal Building at 7 o'clock and took him and his eight associates to the county jail.

All efforts to talk to others under arrest were frustrated by agents of the Department of Justice.

"Haywood has been held in default of a \$25,000 bond. The bail of the others was fixed at \$10,000. Only the nine are under formal arrest in Chicago," said Hinton G. Claiborne, division chief of the Federal investigation bureau. "Other arrests will be made in other cities to-morrow, after which their names will be announced."

EXACT NUMBER OF TRUE

BILLS VOTED KEPT SECRET

Permission was not given by the government for examination of the indictments, and the exact number of true bills voted is still kept secret. But the crux of the government's reasons for its prosecution was outlined in a statement issued by the prosecutors in charge, which said:

"The prosecutions are under sections 6, 19 and 37 of the criminal code and under the espionage act. Only leaders in conspiracies or those personally culpable in connection with the perpetration of crimes against the United States are included as defendants.

"The astounding feature which stands out at the conclusion of the investigation is the well calculated to make patriotic persons shudder with alarm, is found in the disclosure of the number of men enjoying the protection of the government who are so far mindful of social duties and obligations as to openly advocate the most vicious forms of sabotage, particularly in industries engaged in furnishing war munitions.

"The activities of these defendants have been directed against what they conceive or pretend to conceive to be the misguided attitude of the world at large toward persons not possessed of property, the result being that this time of general stress and strain has been seized on because, as they insist, the opportunity was here and now presented to make effective these secrets and covert processes of destruction which they traitorously employed while pretending to work."

PRONOUNCED OPPOSITION

TO SUPPORT OF WAR

The written statement also said:

"In addition, there is running through all these endeavors a pronounced opposition to the support of the war in which this country is enlisted, the teaching being that whatever can be done to make the power of the enemy greater or our power of resistance less effective is a necessity.

"The investigation and resulting indictments we believe will be entirely effective."

(Continued on Second Page.)

U. S. Must Outbuild U-Boat Destruction to Give Needed Ships

British Controller Points
Out Urgent Necessity of
Adequate Program in
This Country

[By Associated Press.]
LONDON, September 28.—British shipbuilding losses since the beginning of the unrestricted submarine campaign last February now approximate the total losses before that period, according to a statement authorized by the Controller of Shipping to-day. The statement indicated it was reasonable to expect Germany to destroy by next spring 200 vessels more than could be built in the meantime.

The Controller of Shipping authorized the Associated Press to make the following statement of the shipping situation, and the urgent need for the United States to undertake a merchant shipbuilding program on a broad scale:

"It is of the utmost importance that the United States should realize that the shortage of shipping is the most vital factor in the present situation, and the building of merchant ships is of the utmost importance.

"The question the United States must face is whether, on the basis of the shipbuilding preparations she is now making, it will be possible for her to send any substantial force to France next spring without such a drain on the world's shipping as will subtract just as much from the fighting strength of the other allies as her own forces will add.

"However large and powerful the army which the United States trains during the winter months, it is rendered absolutely useless as an addition to the fighting forces against Germany if there are no ships to transport it except at the cost of stopping the flow of vital necessities to maintain the armies already there.

"The program of the United States must be large enough to outbuild submarine destruction, even if this means the building of 6,000,000 tons a year, which is three times the best the British have done and five or six times what the United States has previously done. This is not impossible, if the United States puts into it an effort comparable with the efforts the allies put into creating their armies, navies and munitions. To build 6,000,000 tons of shipping would require about 3,500,000 tons of steel, or less than 10 per cent of her output. It would take no more than 200,000 men, the majority unskilled.

"The task thus outlined is small compared with the effort put forth by the principal belligerents in other directions. Great Britain, for example, increased her army from a quarter of a million to over five million."

BENNETT WINS BY 611 VOTES

Unofficial Recount Gives Him Republican
Nomination for Mayor
Over Mitchell.

[By Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, September 28.—William M. Bennett won the Republican nomination for Mayor in the primaries last week by a majority of 611 votes over Mayor John P. Mitchell, according to an unofficial recount of the ballots which was completed late tonight. Bennett's net gain on the recount was 946 for the entire city. The final compilation of returns by the board of elections gave Mitchell a lead of 335.

The inspection of the ballots began Tuesday under a court order obtained by Mr. Mitchell to determine whether there was any basis for his opponent's allegations of fraud. The unofficial figures will be used by Mr. Bennett as a basis for a formal contest if the Mayor does not concede his nomination, it was announced.

NEGROES FAIL TO REPORT

Names of 111 Drafted Men in Newport
News and Warwick County Sent
to Department of Justice.

[By Associated Press.]
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., September 28.—One hundred and eleven of the 293 men constituting the third draft increment for the National Army failed to report to the local exemption board for Newport News and Warwick County this morning. Notices had been sent the men, all negroes, individually, and all had been certified by the district board.

Names and addresses of those who did not report this morning have been turned over to the Department of Justice. They will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. So far as is known, this is the first instance of its kind here since the draft law became effective.

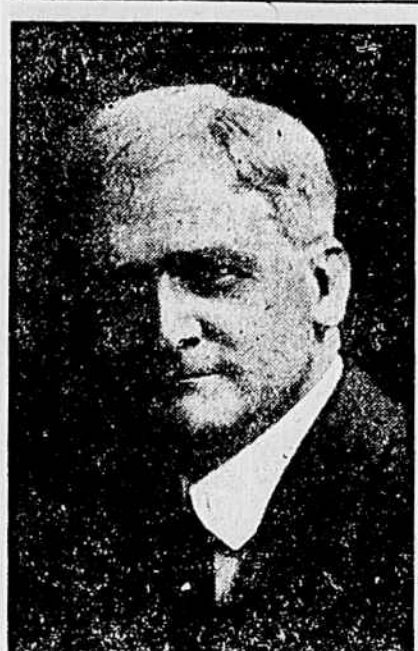
PRESBYTERIANS MAY UNITE

Final Action to Be Taken at Conference
in Richmond in
December.

[By Associated Press.]
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., September 28.—Further progress toward uniting the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church was made to-day at the concluding session here of a conference of committees representing both sides. Final action with regard to the matter was postponed until December, when another conference is to be held in Richmond.

BALTIMORE BY BOAT
Most Delightful Water Trip in America.
Leave Richmond 6:10 P. M., arrive Baltimore 7 A. M., fare, \$3 round trip; \$3 one way. YORK RIVER LINE luxurious steamers. Adv.

Invited to Undertake
War Work in France



JOHN GARLAND POLLARD,
Attorney-General of Virginia.

POLLARD MAY GO ABROAD TO ENGAGE IN WAR WORK

Attorney-General Tendered Post in
France by National
Council.

HE CONSIDERS INVITATION

Acceptance Means His Resignation
From State Office and Immediate
Departure for Europe to Help Pave
Way for American Soldiers.

John Garland Pollard, Attorney-General of Virginia, and recent candidate for Governor in the Democratic primary, has been invited to go to France at once as representative of the National War Council, to aid in the preparation for the coming of the large bodies of troops from this country. Mr. Pollard has the offer under consideration, and will make known his decision shortly. His term of office as Attorney-General ends on January 31, but acceptance of the position offered him would necessitate his immediate resignation.

The position tendered Mr. Pollard is without remuneration. The council, which is headed by John R. Mott, and has in its membership such men as Cyrus McCormick, Colgate, Ayer and others, expects to expend between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000, and has need for a large number of executive and administrative officers, some of whom will serve in this country and others abroad.

FRANCIS B. SAYRE IS NOW

ENGAGED IN THIS WORK

The commission expects to make this large expenditure for social and religious work among the armies of the world. The immediate position offered Mr. Pollard is in connection with the administrative duties in France in preparation for the coming of that country of 1,000,000 or more American soldiers. While no salary is attached to the offer, emphasis is laid on its missionary character and to the need for business and professional men in the administrative departments of the work, as well as of religious workers and social leaders.

"The work is the same as is now engaged in by Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, and besides its operation in the training camps of this country and in France, will extend to Russia and Italy. The auspices John Stewart Brynner, of this city, is preparing for the publication of training camp papers, and the statement has been made that later Mr. Brynner's committee would be called upon to extend its activities to the publication of camp papers in France.

CO-ORDINATE ALL WORK

OF WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The work, Mr. Pollard explained, coordinates all social and religious efforts for the American troops abroad, including the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the War Library Association.

Mr. Pollard is one of the best-known men in public life in Virginia. He is completing his first term as Attorney-General. Prior to his election, he was a practicing attorney in Richmond, and was at one time president of a bank here. Besides large business interests, he is at the head of the Children's Home Society of Virginia, is a trustee of Richmond College and takes an active part in the religious and social work carried on by the Baptist denomination.

ARRESTED AS DESERTER

Negro Says He Left His Company Because
Soldiers Were Going to
"Shoot Up Town."

[By Associated Press.]
EL PASO, TEX., September 28.—Private John Rogers, a negro, was arrested here to-night as a deserter. He made a written statement to army officers saying he had deserted from his company at Douglas, Ariz., because some of the negro soldiers said they were going to "shoot up the town," and had obtained ammunition secretly for that purpose. His statement is being investigated.

FIGHT BREAKS OUT ON FLOOR OF HOUSE

Heflin and Norton Come to Blows
Following Hot Debate on
Probe Resolution.

COMMITTEE REFUSES TO ACT

Declares That Inquiry Would Interfere
With Department of
Justice Investigation.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, September 28.—Hot debate, culminating in a physical encounter between Representatives Heflin, of Alabama, and Norton, of North Dakota, was precipitated in the House to-day by a report from the Rules Committee that it had decided not to act on any of the various resolutions for an inquiry into whether members of Congress have been influenced by German money.

Chairman Fow explained, in submitting the Rules Committee report, that an inquiry would interfere with sweeping investigation of the use of German money now being made by the Department of Justice. He said Representative Heflin had not reflected on the integrity of any member of the House, and had spoken in the heat of debate. Some loud groans greeted the latter statement. Representative Heflin, of Illinois, who has been criticized by Mr. Heflin for introducing a measure to exempt German-Americans from military service, shouted that a resolution to expel Heflin should be considered immediately.

DISCUSSION SWITCHED

TO OTHER BUSINESS

In the midst of the storm, Representative Stearns, of Minnesota, switched the discussion to other business, and, thenceforth, save for the few minutes in which Heflin and Norton had their near-fight, the subject was not broached until just before adjournment.

The clash started during a lull in the proceedings after Norton had been refused time to reply to reports that Heflin had said he was disloyal. It came most unexpectedly to the fifty or more members present.

After failing to get the floor, Norton went through the Republican side to the back of the House and walked down the Democratic side until he faced Heflin, who was seated at a table writing. Neither man greeted the other, but, after gazing steadily at Heflin for a moment, Norton spoke:

"Did you ever say at any time, or give out any report to any one that I was disloyal in this war?" he asked.

"No, I did not," Heflin replied.

There was a moment's silence, during which Norton continued to glare at Heflin, who still was seated.

"Go back on your own side," said the Alabama member.

"I'll go back when I get ready," Norton responded.

HEFLIN GRASPS NORTON

BY LAPELS OF COAT

Then Heflin rose, grasped Norton by the coat lapels and began backing him toward the rear of the House. Norton, the lighter of the two, fifty pounds, came back with a vigorous push, which drove the Alabama member back against seats across the aisle. A moment later an assistant sergeant-at-arms and several members pulled the men apart, while Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon hurried down the aisle.

Representatives from both sides of the House and poured out of cloak-rooms toward the scene of action, many climbing over benches in their haste. Some laughingly urged that the combat be permitted to continue.

Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, in the chair, pounded frantically with his gavel and shouted for order. Representative Heflin began to wave back Republicans, who, led by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, and Representative Baer, of North Dakota, were swarming across the dividing aisle to the Democratic side.

"Go on back on your own side or you will get hurt," he cried, indicating his willingness to take on other opponents.

"Take off your guns and you will have a chance," replied Representative Cooper.

But the hostilities were over. Mr. Norton and other Republicans withdrew, while the Alabama member straightened out his vest and resumed writing. Norton reappeared on the floor after a few minutes and also began writing.

A Free Knitting Book to

Every Woman Reader

The Red Cross wants the help of every American woman in knitting socks, sweaters, mufflers and wash cloths for the soldiers and sailors. It has issued an illustrated booklet showing just what articles are wanted, and giving explicit directions for making them. It shows it all in pictures, and tells what kind of yarn and what size needles to use. Almost every woman can spare a little time for the aid and comfort of the boys who are taking Old Glory to Europe—taking it there that the women and children of America may not be the victims of the horrors of the British hordes of destruction.

Get this little book of instructions at once and weave into every stitch your protest against this mad power that would trample the peace and honor of the world under the feet of its selfish ambition. Write at once for a free copy of "The Knitting Book." Enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage, and address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Times-Dispatch Building, Richmond, Va.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

TROPICAL STORM HITS GULF COAST

Haig Holding and Consolidating
Positions Taken From the Germans

[By Associated Press.]
At last accounts Field Marshal Haig was holding and consolidating the salient positions won from the Germans in Wednesday's battle east of Ypres, the extension of which would give him a dominating point from which to operate against the Ostend-Lille Railroad and also a position flanking both the northern and southern parts of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria's line.

Failing to shake the British line anywhere, the Germans tried it on Thursday night at Zonnebeke, where the British have pushed far along the road to Roulers. The British artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire was too much for them, however, and the attack was broken up.

Zonnebeke is an important point for the British, and their previous efforts to reach and maintain a hold in it had been desperately resisted by the Germans. Their present position in the village places them within a half-dozen miles of the important north and south railway line connecting Lille with Ostend.

On the east, the cutting of which or its domination, at even a medium range artillery fire would seriously handicap the Germans in their Flanders operation.

All the commanding positions taken by the English, Scotch and

Australians in the latest drive have been firmly held by them, despite numerous furious counterattacks delivered with huge effectiveness, in which the Germans suffered terrible losses in men killed or wounded.

The Berlin official communication reports that to the east of Ypres the British artillery again has assumed the proportions of drum fire, which is always an indication that Haig has in store for the enemy a still further relentless attack against his lines.

Crown Prince Frederick William, probably imbued with the idea, that at some time he will be able to pierce General Petain's front along the southern part of the battle line in France, continues here and there to strike violently. His latest attempt has been in the forest of the Argonne, where three times he threw his troops against the Frenchmen. As on the Chemin-des-Dames and before Verdun, where similar assaults recently have been made, the effort of the Germans was fruitless and brought to them only additional heavy casualties.

Comparative quiet prevails on all the other battle fronts, although there has been a resumption by the Russians of their activities in the Caucasus, where at several points Ottoman forces have been defeated.

THE BAYONET IS NAME

OF CAMP PUBLICATION

Cantonment Newspaper, Dealing
With Soldiers' Activities, Makes
First Appearance Next Friday.

RICHMOND MEN ARE REJECTED

Five Sent Home by Medical Officers.
Troops Begin Bayonet Practice on
"Fritzes" Next Week—Fire Protection System Now Working.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

CAMP LEE, VA., September 28.—Camp Lee's official publication, the Bayonet, will make its first appearance on Friday, October 5, according to announcement made to-day. The paper, which will be of newspaper size, will have eight pages of camp news and gossip, and will carry weekly a picture section of the life at the cantonment. It will be the only official publication of the Eightieth Division, and when the command leaves for France the paper will be taken along.

To-day cards announcing the camp paper to the officers and men were placed throughout the camp. For several weeks officers, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, the division judge advocate, and Lieutenant Viskinskii, of the Three Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, have been working on the design incident to the publication of the paper. Already officers and enlisted men alike have shown considerable interest in the forthcoming publication.

Great benefits, it is believed, will result to the troops at the camp from the Bayonet. In each command a correspondent will be appointed, and accounts of the activities of the entire cantonment will be printed in the paper. This will create a spirit among the men that will prove of value to them and increase their interest in the camp.

It is the intention of the managers of the paper to carry weekly schedules of the various entertainments which will be held in the camp at Petersburg, Richmond and near-by cities, and which will be attractive to the troops. This will make it possible for the men to find wholesome enjoyment at all times, and there will never be any question in their minds as to where they will find entertainment.

Special notice will be given to the entertainments which the men themselves will arrange and hold at their company barracks, or in some of the recreation buildings in the camp.

USE PROFITS OF THE BAYONET

TO PURCHASE SPORT GOODS

The Bayonet will sell for 5 cents a copy, and the proceeds, after all expenses incident to publication and distribution have been paid, will be devoted to the purchase of athletic equipment, and to any other use for which it could be put for the enjoyment of the troops. It is expected that they will receive much-needed materials for their diversion as a result of the publication.

Work on the range for small arms practice is proceeding rapidly, and soon it will be ready for use. This range is situated about a mile from the camp proper, and will be for instruction with rifles and revolvers only. It will be equipped with about ten targets, and will have ranges from twenty-five and fifty yards for revolver practice, and 200 to 1,000 for rifle instruction. This range is not in any way connected with the range proposed for artillery and machine-gun practice, but is merely the completion of original plans.

Monday will be pay day in the camp, and it is estimated that at least \$200,000 will be disbursed at that time to officers and men. The muster for pay will be held Sunday morning in all of the commands. This is the first pay to be received by the enlisted men in the division, but the officers who have been here since August 25

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WIND OF 100 MILES AN HOUR REPORTED FROM PENSACOLA

Last Word From That City
at 1 o'Clock Friday
Afternoon.

MAKING WAY THROUGH
ALABAMA AND FLORIDA

Several Mississippi Towns Feel
Hurricane's Fury, but New
Orleans Escapes.

PROPERTY DAMAGE IN MOBILE

No Loss of Life So Far in Any Section
Which Is in Communication
With Outside World.

[By Associated Press.]
NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—The Gulf Coast sections of East Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Western Florida were emerging to-night from the battering of the tropical hurricane which swept in from the Gulf of Mexico early to-day near Pilot Town, La.

The course of the storm shifted after striking Pilot Town from northwest to northeast, and, sweeping across a narrow portion of Southeast Louisiana, missed New Orleans, but struck Gulfport, Biloxi and the Mississippi coast section, swept through Mobile, where the wind reached a velocity of ninety-six miles an hour, and extended east beyond Pensacola, where, according to latest reports received here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the wind was blowing 100 miles an hour.

Communication between Pensacola and the outside world was cut off at that hour, and no reports had been received from there up to a late hour to-night.

According to report received by the Weather Bureau in New Orleans, the storm was continuing its way inland in a northeasterly direction through Alabama and Florida.

The wind velocity at Pilot Town was in excess of seventy-six miles an hour, and the barometer fell to 29.06 at one time this morning. Last reports from there stated the wind was steadily diminishing, and the barometer rising rapidly. No damage to shipping off the mouth of the river or loss of life had been reported.

SQUALLS OF RAIN

ACCOMPANY THE WIND

In New Orleans, the minimum barometer reading was 29.61, and the maximum wind velocity was thirty-six miles an hour. Signals of rain accompanied the wind at intervals.

The hurricane, according to Dr. I. M. Cline, district forecaster, had an unusually wide diameter, its spread being about 300 miles. At the time the hurricane was passing Ship Island, Dr. Cline said, a vessel nearly 300 miles west in the Gulf reported it was passing through light gales. The lowest barometer reading at Pilot Town was nearly 100 points higher than the low record of 29.11 established at Burwood, near Pilot Town, during the hurricane of September, 1915.

At midnight commercial telegraphic communication was restored as far east as Pascagoula, Miss., about ten miles from the Alabama line.

Heeding the Weather Bureau's warning of the probable approach of the storm, hundreds of New Orleans residents deserted their homes to the outskirts and spent last night in hotels, public and official buildings downtown. More than 300 sought refuge in the post-office building, the customs-house and the new courthouse, and the hotels were crowded.

As a precautionary measure, Dr. I. M. Cline, district forecaster here, advised the authorities at Thibodaux, Hammond and other small towns near here to keep their schools closed to-day. The New Orleans school board issued orders to the same effect.

MAXIMUM VELOCITY OF

96 MILES IN MOBILE

[By Associated Press.]

MOBILE, AL., September 28.—So far as known up to 9:45 o'clock to-night, there had been no life loss in the hurricane that swept Mobile to-day.

The damage was confined to roofs and plate glass windows of merchants in the business district.

The wind attained a maximum velocity of ninety-six miles an hour.

There was practically no damage to the shipping interests.

The barometer at this hour reads 29.54 and still is rising. The wind velocity at this hour is less than twenty miles.

The telephone service was partially interrupted. The residence district has no electric lights because of prostrated wires, but the lighting service in the business district was not interrupted.

Street car service was suspended at noon as a measure of precaution.

Extra police were placed on guard throughout the city.

All shipping in Mobile River had been removed two days ago to a safe anchorage north of the city. It is impossible at this hour to make a complete survey of the property loss along the river front, but it is believed to be confined to damage to roofs.

The hurricane developed its most